ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಖರ್ಗೆ.—ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ೮ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿ, ರಿವ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡುವಂತಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ೧೪೧ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ೨೫ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನೀವು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ತೆಗೆದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಯಡಿಯೂರಪ್ಪ.—ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೨ ಸಾವಿರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಇವೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ೧೪೭ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನು ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಜೀರ್‌ಸಾಬ್ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Sub:–**Allegation made by Sri K.B. Koliwad while speaking on Demands for Grants pertaining to Rural Development**

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಸಜೀರ್‌ಸಾಬ್ (ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಅಯವ್ಯಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಕೋಳಿವಾಡ್‌ರವರು ಕೆಲವು ಆಪಾದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬೇಕು.

It is not true that 100% of the expenditure incurred on rural water supply is reimbursed by the Central Government. It is only for the schemes taken up under the central sector both piped water supply and borewells that the Government of India reimburses.

Hammer is a critical equipment of the drilling rig and it is the policy of the Department to purchase the critical items only from the mannfacturers as otherwise the substitute equipment may damage the costly rig.

On the complaint that the bills are paid for 100' when only 50' are drilled Government have already taken action to entrust the verification of depth to a outside agency on a random basis and the Afro has been entrusted with this task of verification.

It is a figment of immagination to allege that the period of six months PVC pipes worth 800 lakhs have been purchased when actually orders have been placed for just about 96 lakhs and that too with manufacturers in the small industry sector under rate contract with SPD.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage enterprenurs in Karnataka and a price preference of 15% is given to small scale sector in the procurement of materials.

Handpumps can be purchased for attachment to the bore wells and for rejuvenation only from firms approved by UNICEF, DANIDA. So far during the current year 5,800 handpumps have been purchased from the small scale sector in Karnataka 600 pumps have been purchased from outside agencies. The extra price that is paid to the small scale enterprenurs of Karnataka is on account of the price preference to which they are entitled Orders have also to be placed only on the basis of the capacity of the manufacturer and indiscriminate orders placed without capacity will lead to non-supply and consequent hampering of the programme. It may be mentioned here that the Secretary to Government in the Rural Development Department is in no way related to Sri. Adirajaiya as alleged by the member, and they belong to different communities.

It is alleged by the member that pipes have been purchased only from Shivamoni Tubes. This is because it is only SPD approved firm as there is no DGSD contract for GI pipes of different dia-meters. Even this firm has been able to supply with great difficulty only Rs. 28.5 lakhs worth of material against an order of a little over 65 lakhs placed with them.

Regarding the rates charged for Rigs it may be stated here that the rates paid are inaccordance with DSR are much lower than rates paid by sister organisations in Karnataka and in other States.

K.A.I.C	Rs. 190-230 per meter depeding on place where drilling is done.
S.C and S.T Corporation	Rs. 204 per meter
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 220 per meter
Tamilnadu	Rs. 195 per meter
Maharashtra	Rs. 185 per meter

It may be mentioned here that the Government in the PHE department have just about 42 rigs of which at a given time not more than 30 will be on the road fit for undertaking the drilling. At the optimum level of efficiency these rigs can drill about 1 bores per month of 22 to 25 working days. The number of bores that could be drilled will be around 300 per month or 3,600 per year if no other rigs are to be deployed. The number of borewells drilled in the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 is around 29,046 and for the current year upto the end of July we have already drilled 4,520 borewells. It is obvious Departmental rigs alone cannot cope up with magnitude of work.

With the coverage of more and more villages as per norms the number of borewells to be drilled will reduce in the coming years and gradually our dependence upon the rigs other than that of Government will be brought down. For the remaining part of the year 1985-86 the Government is contemplating using only the departmental rigs and rigs belonging to the Karnataka Rig Owners' Association which are registered in Karnataka only.

Reg: Purchase of Scrap material.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಯಾವಗಲ್ (ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—

As per the normal practice the scrap was, according to the standing orders of the Public Works Department, to be disposed off by public auction. The same was also applicable to the disposal of scrap by the Chief Engineer, PHE.

In early 1982 a representation was received from one Sri Chandraiah, Organiser and Proprietor of Karakusala Kaigarika Kendra Araleper, Kolar requesting for Preferential disposal of scrap in his favour on the ground that he was a small industrialist engaged in manufacture and sale of agricultural implements at subsidised rate to the agriculturists. The request was considered at a meeting taken by the than Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and the then Minister for Finance at which meeting the Secretary, Rural Development and Co-operation and the Special Secretary, Finance were also present. It was agreed at the meeting that the order should be issued for disposal off the scrapped material at the average cost realised in auction during the last 3 years without reference to the price quoted by VISL for purchase of such scraps. This order was to be valid upto 31st March 1983.

As some doubts and clarifications were referred to Government and there was delay in the issue of such clarifications the Government in the Rural Development Department issued orders extending the validity by another 3 months ending 30th June 1983.

The total value of scrap disposed by executive Engineer, Chitradurga to Sri Chandraiah is worth Rs. 23,661.73. The quantity included around 44.6 tonnes scrap, 236 tyres, 160 tubes 20 flaps and 2 batteries.

The special order is no longer in force having expired on 30-6-1983 and the normal practice of disposing of all scrapped material by public auction to the best advantage of Government is in force. Government is also thinking of issueing guide-lines